

XXVIII. *Notes on Australian Coleoptera, with descriptions of new species.* By CHAS. O. WATERHOUSE.

[Read 2nd November, 1874.]

NECROPHAGA.

HETEROCERIDÆ.

ELYTHOMERUS, gen. nov.

Corpus elongatum. Mentum antice fortiter triangulariter emarginatum. Labrum arcuatim acuminatum. Coxæ anticæ contiguæ, intermediæ fere contiguæ.

The species for which I propose the above generic name differs from any *Heterocerus* with which I am acquainted in its singularly elongate form, but I am induced to separate it chiefly on account of the proximity of the intermediate coxæ. The prosternum is not keeled, and is not visible between the anterior coxæ.

*Elythomerus elongatulus*, sp. nov.

Elongatus, sub-cylindricus, nitidiusculus, pubescens, pallide flavus. Elytrorum sutura infuscata.

Long. 6 mill. ; lat.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mill.

Elongate, gently convex, pale testaceous, with the thorax a trifle less pale. Head transverse, scarcely narrower in front of the eyes. Thorax opaque, a little broader than the head, a little broader than long, scarcely narrowed in front, the anterior angles obtuse, the sides slightly rounded, the posterior angles obliquely truncated, the width at the base equal to the width of one elytron. Scutellum very small. Elytra twice as long as the head and thorax together, parallel, rounded at the apex, gently convex, scarcely shining, densely and extremely finely punctured, the suture slightly infuscated. Anterior tibiæ broad, bowed on the outer edge, which is furnished with eight or nine long slightly curved bristles.

*Hab.*—Queensland. Coll. Brit. Mus.

*Heterocerus Australasiæ*, sp. nov.

Oblongus, sub-opacus, testaceus, pubescens; capite fusco, elytris singulis maculis tribus infuscatis ad suturam connexis ornatis.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mill.; lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Head blackish-brown. Thorax transverse, twice as broad as long, convex, straight in front, much rounded at the sides, rounded behind; testaceous, with the disk slightly tinged with brown. Elytra as broad as the thorax and three times as long, thickly and very delicately punctulate; testaceous, with the posterior half of the suture and three spots on each elytron pale fuscous; the basal spot commences on the shoulder, extends down the middle of the elytron, and then turns to join the suture; the second spot is near the margin, and extends to join the basal spot just before it joins the suture; the third spot is like the letter Z (reversed on the left elytron), placed obliquely, and occupying the apical area.

This species most nearly resembles *H. sericans*, and is very like it in form. Besides the difference of size and markings above described, it has the elytra more finely punctured, and they are distinctly narrowed immediately below the shoulders.

*Hab.*—W. Australia (Du Boulay). Coll. Brit. Mus.

## LAMELLICORNIA.

## MENTHOPHILINÆ.

AULACOPRIS, White, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1859, p. 118.

*Hab.*—East Australia.

The characters which separate this genus from the American genus *Deltotichilum* are slight, but I think sufficient to justify its adoption as a distinct genus.

The metathoracic episterna are elongate and narrow. Anterior tarsi short, stout. Pygidium small and perpendicular. Posterior tibiæ straight, except at the extreme base, crenulate on the inner side. Thorax produced behind in the middle in a point over the suture of the elytra. Basal joint of the posterior tarsi very short, shorter than the second.

MERODONTUS, MacLeay, Trans. Ent. Soc., N. S. Wales,  
ii. p. 117.

This name having been already used in the *Rhynchophora*, I propose to re-name it *Platyphymatia*.\* The following will be a second species in the genus.

*P. aneopicea*, sp. nov.

Elongata, aeneo-picea, subnitida. Capite crebre fortiter punctato. Thorace convexo, antice emarginato, postice rotundato; lateribus subparallelis, leviter constrictis; dorso sat parce obsolete punctato, antice carinulis duobus approximatis, postice tuberculis quatuor semicirculariter positus. Elytris thorace vix latoribus, depressis, basi lævissime emarginatis, ad apicem sub-acuminatis, deflexis, leviter striatis, suturâ 15-tuberculatâ, interstitiis planis, impunctatis, 3, 5 et 7 singulis tuberculis duobus; lateribus subparallelis, carinatis, carinâ vix ad apicem attingenti, pseudo-epipleuris latis, inflexis. Metasterno lato, fortiter sat parce punctato. Tibiis anticis tridentatis. Pygidio 4-tuberculato.

Long. 4 lin.; lat. 2 lin.

The intermediate tibiæ are gently curved, furnished on the outer side with two semicircles of bristles. The posterior tibiæ are curved, very slightly crenulate on their edges, with two tubercles on the outer edge below the middle. The basal joint of the hind tarsi is elongate, about equal to the two following taken together; the 2nd to 4th become gradually shorter and more slender. Besides the four tubercles on the posterior part of the thorax mentioned above, there is a small tubercle just above each posterior angle.

Closely allied to *M. calcaratus*, MacL., but (judging from description) differs in being shining, in having the elytra impunctate, and in having a row of distinct tubercles on each side of the suture of the elytra, of which there is no mention in Mr. MacLeay's description, &c.

*Hab.*—Queensland. Coll. Brit. Mus.

*Temnoplectron læve*, C. Waterh.

We have just received the male of this insect. It differs from the female in having the intermediate femora

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\* Since the above was written I have learned from Mr. D. Sharp that another name, which has also been used, has been proposed for this genus, so that my name will remain.

furnished near the apex on the under side with an obtuse tooth. The posterior tibiæ are proportionately longer, very slender, and are produced beyond the insertion of the tarsus (nearly to a level with the third joint), in the form of a spur, which is obliquely truncate at the apex.

## RUTELIDÆ.

### *Anoplognathus quadrilineatus*, sp. nov.

Testaceus, nitidus; corpore subтус æneo-piceo; fronte maculis duabus parvis, thorace lineis quatuor longitudinalibus, scutelli lateribus obscure æneis. Elytris suturâ, lateribus, maculâque ad basin pallidis. Antennis pedibusque piceis.

♂. Clypeo sat parce punctulato, marginibus reflexis; tibiis anticis bidentatis.

♀. Clypeo dense sat rugoso-punctato, marginibus vix incrassatis; tibiis anticis tridentatis.

Long. 7 lin.; lat.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Oblong, a little broader posteriorly, moderately convex. Head with the forehead sparingly punctured, with two small spots on the vertex; clypeus transverse, rounded in front, only separated from the head by a very faint line at the sides. Eyes prominent. Thorax a little more than twice as broad as long, delicately and not very thickly punctured, emarginate in front, bisinuate behind; the sides gently rounded in front; anterior angles somewhat acute. On each side there are two longitudinal pitchy-green narrow lines; the central pair nearly parallel, straight, notched on the inner side in the middle; the outer pair nearly in the form of { } . The elytra are scarcely broader than the thorax at the base, a little wider behind, obtusely rounded at the apex, somewhat thickly and strongly punctured, semi-transparent, with the sides, the suture, and a triangular spot in the centre of the base of each elytron, opaque yellowish-white. There is also a very small oblique pitchy spot on the extreme base of each elytron. The sides of the abdomen and sternum are thickly punctured.

*Hab.*—Queensland. *Coll.* Brit. Mus.

This insect differs from the typical form of *Anoplognathus* in the form of the head, and in not having the clypeus separated from the forehead except at the sides.

CALLOÖDES, White, Ann. and Mag. N. Hist., 1845,  
xv. p. 38.

This genus, as indicated by Mr. White, should be adopted as distinct from *Anoplognathus*. It is at once separated by the anterior tibiæ being simply produced at the apex on the outer side, without any teeth on the outer edge. The apex of each elytron is slightly produced into a point.

Species:—*C. Grayianus*, White; *C. Rayneri*, MacLeay; and *C. Atkinsonii*, Waterh.

## SERRICORNIA.

### BUPRESTIDÆ.

#### *Stigmodera pubicollis*, sp. nov.

*Ærea*, subdepressa; corpore subtus thoraceque griseo-pubescentibus, rugoso-punctatis; elytris obscure-piceis, marginibus tenue flavis, fortiter striatis, interstitiis convexis, fortiter punctatis, apicibus simplicibus.

Long. 11—15 lin.; lat.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Intermediate between *S. Parryi* and *S. flavocincta*, but very close to the former, from which it differs in being rather shorter, less convex, and in having the thorax bronzy, and thickly clothed with long pale pubescence. The under side is bronzy, thickly pubescent, and rugosely punctured; the abdomen is very strongly and unevenly pitted and punctured, with the central line smooth. The thorax is a little more than twice as broad as long, broadest a little behind the middle, the sides gently rounded; the surface corrugate, the raised portions smooth, the sunken parts thickly punctured; the lateral margins are flavous.

The female has the apical segment of the abdomen beneath evenly rounded; in the male it is slightly truncate.

One specimen of this species has the flavous margin to the thorax almost entirely wanting.

*Hab.*—Swan River. Coll. Brit. Mus.

#### *St. pubicollis*, var. major.

In the British Museum collection there are two specimens from N. W. Australia, measuring 18 lines in length,

which (besides the size) differ from the ordinary form of *S. pubicollis* in having the thorax nearly black (with reddish margins), the posterior angles rectangular, and the surface is much more even, the discoidal part being strongly punctured; the front margin and the sides corrugated as in the typical form. The thorax and under surface of the body are, moreover, scarcely pubescent, but this may be the result of accident.

*Stigmodera tibialis*, sp. nov.

Subtus ærea, rugoso-punctata; thorace nigro-æneo, crebre punctato, lateribus rotundatis; elytris rufo-piceis, marginibus fasciis tribus apiceque flavis; tibiis intermediis basi triangulariter dilatatis.

Long. 21—24 lin.; lat. 9—10½ lin.

Closely allied to *St. Stevensii*, but at once separated from it by the unicolorous thorax, which has the sides more rounded; by the abdomen being bronzy, and by the triangular dilatation on the intermediate tibiæ having its apex acute.

*Hab.*—S. Australia. Coll. Brit. Mus.

*Stigmodera septemguttata*, sp. nov.

Viridi-aurea, depressa; thorace valde transverso, crebre fortiter punctato; elytris thorace paululo latioribus, apicem versus arcuatim acuminatis, apice breviter quadrispinosis, testaceis, sanguineo-marginatis, maculis septem viridibus.

Long. 5 lin.; lat. 2½ lin.

Allied to *S. vicina* of Hope, but having the general appearance of *S. mustelamajor*, Thomson. The head is thickly punctured. Thorax posteriorly twice as broad as its length, as narrow as the head in front, gradually widening for about four-fifths its length and then rounded, not very convex, moderately thickly and distinctly punctured, strongly and rugulose punctured at the sides. Elytra a little broader than the thorax, depressed, sinuate at the sides, broadest a little behind the middle, and then narrowed somewhat abruptly to the apex; each elytron furnished at the apex with two equally short spines, pale testaceous, margined with red, strongly punctate-striate; the interstices very convex, sparingly and very delicately punctured; there is a round green spot below each shoulder, and another on the margin a little behind the middle; there



are three spots on the suture, one elongate, joining the scutellum, another a little behind the middle, the third subapical larger. Each elytron is furnished at the apex with two equally short spines. The under side of the body is bright green.

*Hab.*—Queensland. Coll. Brit. Mus.

*Stigmodera quinquepunctata*, sp. nov.

*Æneo-nigrescens*, parallela, elongata; thorace globoso, crebre punctato; elytris subparallelis, apice quadrispinosis, sat fortiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis convexiusculis parce subtiliter punctulatis, testaceis, pone medium maculis quinque nigris.

Long. 5 lin.; lat. 2 lin.

Allied to *S. spilota*, Lap. & Gory., but rather narrower and more depressed, with the apex of each elytron distinctly bidentate, the outer teeth being the longer; with three black (or æneous-black) spots behind the middle, placed one on the suture and one on each side of it on the margins, and two others, smaller and rounder, placed close to the apex of each elytron. Thorax one-third broader than long, convex, æneous, straight in front, much rounded at the sides, bisinuate at the base, moderately thickly and strongly punctured, rugulose at the sides. Scutellum green, with a few punctures. Elytra three and a quarter times as long as the thorax, but scarcely broader than it, slightly convex, a little broader posteriorly, rounded towards the apex; the margins at the extreme apex are minutely crenulate. The body beneath is blackish-æneous.

*Hab.*—Queensland. Coll. Brit. Mus.

*Stigmodera confusa*, sp. nov.

Elongata, cuprea; thorace globoso, crebre punctato; elytris thorace paulo latioribus, fortiter punctato-striatis, (interstitiis convexis parce subtiliter punctulatis), cupreis, singulis maculis tribus flavis, unâ basali magnâ ad humerum divisâ, secundâ ad marginem, tertiâ parvâ ad apicem; apice bidentato.

Long. 5 lin.; lat.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Closely allied to *S. Wilsoni*, E. Saund., but besides the additional apical yellow spot on the elytra, it may be distinguished by its more convex thorax, with more rounded sides; the scutellum is almost impunctate; the interstices on the elytra are more convex and very sparingly punctate.

tured, and the apical teeth are less separated from each other.

Head very deeply impressed. Thorax one-third broader than long, very convex, much rounded at the sides, narrowed posteriorly, bisinuate at the base, thickly and somewhat strongly punctured on the disk, coarsely punctured at the sides. Scutellum green, with only one or two punctures. Elytra scarcely as broad as the thorax, gradually acuminate towards the apex, with three yellow spots on each; the basal one occupies the basal half of the elytra in the form of an L, with the base very broad; the second spot is placed behind the middle, broad, touching the margin but not the suture of the elytra; the third spot is very small, subapical. The margin at the extreme apex is minutely serrate. Body beneath coppery, sparsely pubescent.

*Hab.*—Queensland. Coll. Brit. Mus.

*Stigmodera atronotata*, sp. nov.

Elongata, parallela, punctata, sanguinea, atronotata; thorace crebre fortiter punctato; elytris apice breviter quadrispinosis, striatis, interstitiis crebre punctatis, interstitio secundo fere lævi.

Long.  $4\frac{3}{4}$  lin.; lat.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Closely allied to *S. elegantula*, White, but differs in having the thorax transverse, much more thickly punctured; and the elytra at the apex are much less acuminate, and the four apical teeth are simply the result of each elytron being obliquely emarginate at the apex.

Head aeneous-black, thickly and strongly punctured. Thorax bright red above and below, transverse, more than one-third broader than long, somewhat depressed posteriorly, somewhat thickly and strongly punctured, with a narrow border at the base, a spot on the disk and a small spot on each side black; the sides are rounded in front, nearly straight behind, the thorax being broadest at the hind angles, which are nearly rectangular. Scutellum blue, concave, with one or two punctures. Elytra scarcely broader than the thorax, gently rounded at the apex, moderately strongly punctate-striate, the interstices (except the second, which is nearly smooth), thickly and strongly (almost rugosely) punctured; the colour is yellowish-red, with a transverse spot at the base, not reaching the shoulders, a second oblique spot at the side



behind the middle on each elytron, a very small spot on the suture between the lateral ones, and the apex opaque black. The antennæ, legs and the meso- and meta-sterna are bluish. Abdomen bright red, thickly and strongly punctured.

*Hab.*—Queensland. Coll. Brit. Mus.

*Stigmodera viridicincta*, sp. nov.

*S. limbato* affinis. Capite, antennis, pedibus thoraceque viridibus, hoc flavo marginato; elytris flavis, suturâ pone medium apiceque viridibus, apice quadridentatis; corpore subtus flavo, partibus viridi-cinctis.

Long. 10 lin.; lat.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

*Var.*—Thoracis elytrorumque marginibus sanguineis.

Long.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  lin.; lat. 5 lin.

Head thickly and strongly punctured, with a slight fovea on the vertex. Thorax two-fifths wider than long, gently convex, contracted in front, nearly parallel-sided behind the middle, moderately thickly and strongly punctured. Elytra a little more than twice the length of the width of the thorax, not broader than the thorax at the base but a little broader posteriorly and then narrowed to the apex; punctate-striate with the interstices gently convex, sparingly and moderately finely punctured; the posterior half of the suture and the apex are bright green; the apex of each elytron is bidentate, the sutural tooth being the longer. The under side of the insect is yellow, with the exception of the prosternum, the middle of the metasternum, the margins of the coxæ and abdominal segments, which are bright green.

*Var.*—The sides of the thorax above, and the margins of the elytra, red. The punctures in the striae of the elytra finer and closer. Intermediate and posterior femora lined with yellow.

*Hab.*—Queensland. Coll. Brit. Mus.

This species is immediately distinguished from *S. limbata* by the teeth at the apex of the elytra. From *S. sanguinea* it is distinguished, besides the difference of colour, by its shorter thorax and elytra, by the regular striae of latter, and by the absence of the large punctures on the third and fifth interstices, &c. *S. Jansoni* is distinguished by its elongate form, by its uniform green underside, and by the teeth at the apex of the elytra being all nearly equal; the elytra have also a tendency to be

infuscated on the disk. There are two specimens in the British Museum of an insect which I have little doubt belong to *S. Jansoni*; they differ only in not having the sides of the thorax yellow. *S. lobicollis* is extremely close to *S. Jansoni*, and I think will probably prove to be only a variety of it; it differs in not having the green on the apex of the elytra and in having a series of large punctures on the fifth interstice of the elytra.

The following insect appears to be sufficiently distinct from *S. limbata* to merit description, although I cannot give it specific rank:—

*Stigmodera limbata*, var.?

Viridi-ænea, thoracis lateribus elytrisque rufis; thoracis marginibus incrassatis; elytris striatis, interstitiis convexioribus.

Long.  $9\frac{3}{4}$ — $13\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

Differs from the ordinary form of *S. limbata* in having the margins to the thorax more decidedly thickened, with a tendency to be angular in the middle. The elytra are deep red, with the margins rather paler; there is scarcely any trace of æneous on the suture, and the interstices are more convex than is usual in the ordinary form of *S. limbata*.

*Hab.*—Queensland and S. Australia. Coll. Brit. Mus.

In the Museum collection there is an insect which I believe to be the female of *S. sanguineocincta*, the type of which is a male. The type specimen has the thorax uniform bright green, with a smooth sutural line slightly raised, and with a transverse smooth line near the front margin. The ♀ has this same peculiarity, but has the sides somewhat incrassated. The elytra are uniform brownish-yellow (without any red margin), and the apex of each elytron is very slightly emarginate; the interstices of the striæ are distinctly but not thickly punctured, whereas they are almost destitute of punctures in the male.

NOTE.—The sculpture of the thorax and elytra in many of the species of *Stigmodera* appears to be of a coarser kind in the females than in the males. This is particularly noticeable in *S. Mitchellii*. Besides the differences of sculpture, the sexes of some species of this genus differ in coloration, *e. g.*, *S. Klugii* has two yellow bands on the elytra in the male, the female having an additional yellow spot on the shoulder. The sexes of *S. Duboulayi* differ

in the same way, the male having no basal fascia on the elytra.

The following beautiful species has lately been brought to England by J. W. Lewis, Esq., of Colonel Warburton's Expedition in S. Australia:—

*Stigmodera tricolorata*, sp. nov.

Supra flava, nitida; capite, thoracis basi maculâque centrali, elytris fasciâ apiceque viridi-cæruleis.

Long. 12—14½ lin.; lat. 5—5¾ lin.

Head green, thickly punctured. Thorax above, and the sides below, clear yellow with an oval transverse spot on the disk, and the extreme base greenish-blue. The elytra are yellow, with the extreme base, a broad fascia behind the middle, and the apex, bright blue or greenish. Legs and antennæ green. The thorax is transverse, gently convex, with the sides oblique to the posterior two-thirds, and then slightly narrowed to the base, obscurely and moderately thickly punctured. The scutellum is extremely small, bluish-green. The elytra are not very convex, gently narrowed towards the apex, moderately strongly punctate-striate; the interstices very slightly convex, sparingly and obscurely punctured. The apex of each elytron exteriorly obliquely emarginate-truncate.

♂. Discoidal spot on the thorax nearly or quite joining the basal stripe. Under side of body green, with a spot on each coxa, and the abdomen yellow; apical segment of this latter truncate.

♀. Discoidal spot on the thorax smaller. Under side of body green, with a spot on each coxa, and the sides and apex of the abdomen yellow; apical segment of this latter slightly acuminate, rounded at the apex.

*Hab.*—Nicol Bay, W. Australia. Coll. Brit. Mus.

In build this species most nearly resembles *S. semicincta*; but perhaps it should be placed near *S. Spencei*, although the form of the thorax is very unlike any species of that group.

## HETEROMERA.

### CYPHALEINÆ.

*Cyphaleus quadrispinosus*, sp. nov.

Elongatus, convexus, parce pubescens, nitidus, niger; elytris purpureis, suturâ, marginibusque ad apicem viridi-

aureis; capite parvo, crebre punctato, oculis supra approximatis; thorace transverso, longitudine duplo latiori, leviter convexo, parce punctato, angulis anticis longe porrectis acutis divergentibus, lateribus leviter rotundatis, angulis posticis fere rectis, margine postico leviter bisinuato; elytris thorace paulo latioribus, quadruplo longioribus, convexis, subparallelis, ad apicem angustatis, fortiter discrete punctatis (punctis magnis, hirtiferis), apice fere lævi, singulis spinâ nigrâ acutâ armatis; antennis longis, articulo ultimo piceo; pedibus pilosis, unguiculis piceis.

Long. 8 lin.; lat.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

*Hab.*—Queensland. Brit. Mus.

NOTE.—I have seen an insect in Mr. Pascoe's collection which I have little doubt must be referred to this species. It differs from the above in having the elytra distinctly longer, and in having them entirely purple. This species somewhat resembles *Prophanes metallescens*, Westw., but belongs to *Cyphaleus*.

*Cyphaleus insignitus*, Pascoe.

The colour of the elytra varies in this species. The specimen from which Mr. Pascoe drew up his description has the prevailing colour green. One in the Museum collection has the elytra purple with blue reflections, and a second specimen has them entirely purple.

NOTE.—From the two descriptions the following are evidently synonymous:—

*Cyphaleus Mastersii*, Pascoe, Ann. & Mag. N. Hist., viii., 1871, p. 357.

*Cyphaleus chalybeipennis*, MacLeay, Trans. Ent. Soc., N. S. Wales, 1872, p. 286.

The epipleuræ of the elytra are suddenly narrowed at the apex in this species, and it should consequently be placed in the genus *Prophanes*.

*Prophanes spinosus*, sp. nov.

Elongatus, leviter convexus, nitidus, niger; elytris viridi-æneis, oblique purpureo-vittatis. Capite crebre punctato, inter oculos fere lævi; oculis magnis. Thorace longitudine  $\frac{1}{3}$  latiori, leviter convexo, ad latera depresso, discrete sat fortiter punctato, antice angustato margine antico utrinque sinuato, angulis anticis longe porrectis acutissimis divergentibus; lateribus leviter flexuosis (fere

rectis) postice subito rotundato-angustatis; angulis posticis prominentibus, acutis; margine postico in medio late lobato. Scutello nigro, lævi, semicirculari. Elytris thorace paulo latoribus, quadruplo longioribus, ad humeros rotundatis, sat crebre fortiter punctatis (apice lævi); lateribus sub-parallelis, apicem versus angustatis; singulis ad apicem spinâ parvâ armatis. Corpore subtus nigro, lævi; pectoris lateribus punctatis.

Long. 11 lin.; lat.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

The elytra are green, inclined to æneous at the posterior margin, with a broad oblique purple stripe commencing at the shoulder, and reaching the suture at the posterior two-thirds.

*Hab.*—Australia. Coll. Brit. Mus.

NOTE.—*Cyphaleus cupricollis*, MacLeay, Trans. Ent. Soc., N. S. Wales, ii., p. 287.

In the British Museum there is an insect which I have no doubt must be referred to this species, Mr. MacLeay is mistaken, however, in describing the anterior angles of the thorax as *obtuse*; they are slightly acute, although not prolonged as in many species of their group. I believe the species is better placed in the genus *Prophanes*.

*Platyphanes oblongus*, sp. nov.

Oblongus, convexus, nitidus, supra ænescens, subtus niger; thorace transverso, crebre punctulato, angulis anticis breviter productis; elytris striato-punctatis.

Long. 11 lin.; lat.  $5\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Head somewhat flattened, thickly, evenly and distinctly punctured all over; clypeus straight in front, obliquely truncated at the anterior angles, which are slightly reflexed. Thorax more than twice as broad as the head, gently convex, moderately, thickly and distinctly punctured on the disk, but finely towards the margins, which are incrassate and slightly reflexed, semicircularly emarginate in front; the anterior angles prominent, blunt and slightly directed outwards; the sides are gently rounded; the posterior angles rectangular; the posterior margin is strongly lobed over the scutellum. The elytra are a little broader than the thorax, of a more distinctly æneous colour, three and a half times as long as the thorax, with the sides nearly parallel, acuminate posteriorly; each elytron with ten lines

of punctures, the punctures moderately strong and well separated from each other, all the striae become obsolete at the apex. The underside is shining black, the prosternum is compressed into a somewhat sharp keel anteriorly, strongly punctured; the metasternum is sparingly but strongly punctured anteriorly, nearly smooth in the middle. Abdomen thickly and finely punctured. The tarsi are pitchy, densely clothed beneath with ochreous hair.

Allied to *P. gibbosus*, Westw., but more elongate, &c.

*Hab.*—Australia. Coll. Brit. Mus.